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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT NO. [redacted]

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR (Leningrad Oblast)

DATE DISTR. 19 Feb.1952

SUBJECT Elektrosila Plant at Leningrad

NO. OF PAGES 4 (9)

25X1C

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

PLACE ACQUIRED [redacted] 25X1A

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. [redacted] 25X1X

[redacted]

1. The plant is located in the southern section of Leningrad (30°15'E/59°55'N), Leningrad Oblast, on both sides of the Moscow highway, south of a railroad dam. * 25X1A

2. The slight war damages at the plant were soon repaired and in 1948 and 1949 the plant buildings were enlarged or re-equipped and essential new buildings were constructed. In the plant section west of the highway a galvanizing department was built, the foundations of which were completed in February 1948. In the main plant section the Hydrocorpus department was enlarged, and a special machine house (a large annex to department No. 3) and a boiler house with

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[redacted] ovember 1949, were of the so-called [redacted] eted in November [redacted] he construction [redacted] were not completed. Most of the buildings were brick and stone structures, only a few being of concrete. The construction of cable canals indicated that the power will be supplied underground. The plant had a railroad connection. No information was available on any construction in the southern plant section. **

3. An unknown number of Soviet workers and 500 to 600 PWs worked in three shifts.

4. Electric motors of various sizes (some 75 cm long and 45 cm high, and some 2 meters long and 1.2 meters high), and electric apparatus were produced. Speed boat engines and light bulbs were also observed by fellow PWs. According to Soviet engineers the production of turbines will start in 1951. *** Naval officers were daily observed in department No. 3 and other sections. Two or three times a month others came with commissions to the plant.

5. The plant production started in 1946 and by October 1947 was in full swing. After the war the plant was re-equipped with unidentified types of German Siemens machines. The main plant building, constructed in 1927 and 1928, was enlarged to about three times its original dimensions in 1949. It had several parallel workshops, some equipped with about 40 lathes. One large lathe, with foundations 18 x 12 x 4 meters, was installed in mid-1949. The workshop [redacted] 25X1X on the installation of three 150-ton cranes, was not in operation. Another workshop had a laboratory and tested metals for electric motors. In the new boiler house, constructed in 1949, [redacted] 25X1X [redacted] 25X1X construction of four boiler foundations and on a 60-meter-high smokestack. The boiler type was not identified.

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6. About 5,000 laborers worked in the three shifts.

7. Various sizes of electric motors for power plants, industrial installations and other production branches, switchboards and switching installations for power plants, mines and other industrial installations were produced. A Soviet foreman said that the production of electric motors for submarines started in late 1948. Component steel parts and casted shafts were the only parts delivered to the plant.

8. The old boiler house which burned down during the war was reconstructed and three coal fueled boilers, 10 to 12 meters long and three meters in diameter, were installed in August 1949. The smokestack was 35 meters high. Operation was not observed.

9. The northern section of the main plant building produced various sized electric motors. The southern section produced 12-cylinder Diesel engines for tanks and submarines. *** The tank engines were about 110 to 120 cm long and 50 cm high and the submarine engines, which

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were 1½ to 2 meters long and 1.2 meters high. The output was not known.

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building it is believed that the reproduction of this building on the Annex is approximately correct. However, except for the possibly correct distribution of the essential plant buildings, the sketch is misdrawn ~~(see Aerial Photograph)~~.

25X1A *** [redacted] Comment. The operation of all departments will increase the plant capacity considerably, and possibly will include the production of turbines (paragraph 4c). It was previously known that the plant manufactured large electric motors, and delivered several generators to power plants. The production of ship engines seems credible. The alleged production of "Diesel" engines for tanks and submarines is considered impossible. Source was certainly mistaken as he observed the alleged "Diesel" engines while [redacted] There is no other indication of [redacted] 35 me[redacted]

9. [redacted] Leningrad.

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Legend to Annex

A Plant section west of the Moscow highway

1 Guard house

2 Unidentified one-story brick building, 60 x 20 meters

3 Electric motor department, two-story brick building, 120 x 40 meters, production of large electric motors.

4 Galvanizing department, annex to building No. 3, concrete foundations, 40 x 35 meters, completed

5 Garage

B Main plant part east of the Moscow highway

6 Transformer station, 40 x 12 meters, with six or seven doors at the southern front, two stories, cable canals were dug out here.

7 Plant producing slag-concrete stones, several wooden cantonment buildings, plant dimensions 200 x 150 meters

8 Guard house

9 Administration, multi-story stone building, 40 x 20 meters

10 Library

11 Administration, multi-story stone building, 60 x 20 meters

12 Administration

13 Department No. 28, stone building, 60 x 30 meters, stores with metal, paper, oil and other materials

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[redacted]

14 Department No. 7, [redacted] building, 60 x 30 meters, [redacted] able

15 Dispensary, small [redacted] ng

16 Department No. 14, forge, and possibly fitting and carpenter shop, stone structure, 40 x 15 meters

17 Department No. 24, stone building, 60 x 20 meters, timber and construction materials stores

18 So-called Utilbaga, stone structure, 40 x 30 meters, storage and loading of non-ferrous metal shavings

19 Unknown plant department

20 Iron plate dump

21 Storage of dismantled German machines, such as lathes and cranes from Siemens. The same building houses the plant library and the archives

22 Mess hall, 40 x 15 meters

23 Several Finnish houses

24 Several small cantonment buildings and sheds for cement storage and concrete mixing

25 Loading shop with ramp, resembling German type freight yard sheds, about 80 meters long

26 Main plant building

a Administration, 50 x 15 meters, three-story (?) building, operating since 1948

b "Hydrocorpus", 200 x 60 meters, two-story ferro-concrete building, very high with large windows. The department

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includes the southwestern building section (1) and also large machine foundations (2), and a boring-and-turning mill, four meters in diameter, installed in November 1949 (3), and heavy girders for crane installations (4)

Stage of constructions in November 1949 :

Most of the machine foundations were completed and the installation of the machines started. Iron girders and rails for the cranes were completed and two cranes were fitted. This workshop was to produce large water turbines.

c Plant department, number not identified, 200 x 60 meters, two stories, very high structure of bright colored ferro-concrete, large skylights; production of machine parts for electric motors

d Varnishing shop for electric motors

e Department No. 3, 200 x 60 meters, same type of construction as No. c above, production of electric motor parts and, presumably, armature winding shop. The workshop had also a test stand and a stand for food.

f Special technical laboratory, admission with identity cards only.

g Special machine house, annex to department No. 3, the construction of the walls started in the fall of 1949, foundations for machines were constructed in November 1949 (five foundations 3 x 5 meters and two foundations 8 to 12 meters long, narrow). Soviets said that very heavy machines will be installed here for the production of accessories. The machines had not arrived.

27 Boiler house, about 20 x 20 x 20 meters with a very high but slanting brick-smokestack, eventually to be dismantled. Intended plant heating installation.

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28 Coal bunker of boiler house, 50 x 20 meters, foundations under construction in November 1949, the construction of a conveyor belt to the boiler house started

29 Skladogumyoppasnyy, three-story building, 40 x 20 meters, bare structure completed, intended storage of inflammables.

30 Fuel dump, with three or four cylindrical-shaped tanks, 20 meters long and three to four meters in diameter, underground with a 1½ to 2-meter layer of earth on top. Equipped with manually operated pumps. A modern fuel station was to be constructed beside the old one.

31 Storage area of empty boxes

C Former technical high school, PW camp No. 7339/7 until 1947, artillery school since 1948.

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Attachment

D Elektrosila Plant at Leningrad